The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,902I.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 18, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52 0
——— including postage .... „	72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Firstinsertion .....Rs.	5 0
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 593 tons, 180 H. P., Commander R. M. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th May, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Sunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire and Bussorah.

Up.		Down.	
	May		*May June*
Leave Bombay	4 & 18	Leave Bassorah	0 0
„ Kurrachee....	8 22	„ Fao	0 0
„ Gundur	9 23	„ Bushire	26 9
„ Muscat	12 26	„ Lingha	28 11
„ B. Abbas	14 28	„ B. Abbas.....	30 13
„ Lingha	15 29		*June*
	June	„ Muscat	1 15
„ Bushire	18 1	„ Gundur	3 17
„ Fao	19 2	„ Kurrachee	6 20
Arrive Bussorah.....	20 3	Arrive Bombay.....	9 23

The Steam-ship "GOVE NOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th May, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	19	„ Visagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo.....	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle		„ Pondicherry	
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry		„ Galle	
„ Madras.....	27	„ Colombo.....	27
„ Coconada.....	29	„ Tuticorin.....	28
„ Visagapatam	30	„ Cochin.....	29
„ Bimlipatam.....	30	„ Carwar.....	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Mathews, will sail for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon, calling at Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut weather permitting.

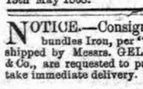
The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the line, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Kanoja.		Kewas.		Dhurmtur.		Ooran.	Oolwa.
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0
Second Class.....	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	8
Third Class.....	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	4

Fares from Bombay to	Mandwa.		Karanja.		Revas.		Dhurmtur.		Ooran.	Oolwa.
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class.....	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	12
Third Class.....	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	6

The Dhurrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M. and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M. viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUITONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted places, every SATURDAY at 4 P.M., taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder:—

UNJUNWELL.	VINGORLA.
RUTNAGHERRY.	GOA.
JYTAPOOR.	CARWAR.
MALWAN.	COMPTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to Mr. MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, 46 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 19th May, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "SALSETTE," (1491 tons and 300 H.P.) Captain A. Parish, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 18th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, before 10 P.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of 3807 bars and 24 bundles Iron, per "EDWIN FOX," from London, shipped by Messrs. GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL & Co., are requested to pay the Freight due thereon and take immediate delivery.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Edwin Fox*.

Bombay, 15th May 1868.

LUIS BELL, Tailor, most respectfully informs the Local and Mofussil Public that he can sell the following Articles at the prices shown, which are cheaper than any other Tailoring Establishment in Bombay.

BROAD CLOTH.

Tail Coat .....Rs.	40	Double Breast Coat...Rs.	23
Frock Coat ..... „	45	Trousers ..... „	22
Morning Coat ..... „	35	Waistcoat..... „	10

CASHMERE.

Trouser ..... „	16
Waist-coat..... „	6

Superfine light black Merino Single Breast Sack Coat..... „ 16

No. 2, Meadow Street, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

DANCHELL'S PATENT POCKET FILTERS.

This is a most useful invention, which will be found a great boon by every person who travels.

It is a small Filter to which an India Rubber Tube with an Ivory Mouth-piece is attached. The whole fits into a round Japanned box 4 inches by 2½ inches. Price Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, will be despatched on the 20th May next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P.M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE—LONDON HOTEL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms.

Terms—Cash.

SMALL PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1.10 per Share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ending 31st December last, will be paid at this Office to Shareholders on the Indian Register, on and after the 18th instant.

The Transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 18th instant inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors.

G. HARPER, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1868.

BANK OF INDIA, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BANK OF INDIA will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24 Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I. To lay before the Meeting the Liquidators' account, showing their acts, dealings, and the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the preceding year.

II. To ask the Meeting to elect Members to fill vacancies now existing in the Consulting Committee of Shareholders elected at the General Meeting held on the 2nd day of July 1866.

JOHN A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 12th May 1868.

THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—To Major J. A. ANGUS; J. H. OPENSHAW, Bank of India, Bombay; COWASJEE JAMASJEE; DADABHOY BYRAMJEE; JAMSETJEE JEWAJEE; MUNCHERJEE SORABJEE; PARPIA PARTHAN; Captain E. S. JERVIS; JOHN H. RYLAND; DAVIDASS BUNCHORDASS; NOWROJEE HUSSUNGJEE JEWREE; PESTONJEE BYRAMJEE DUSTOOR; BAPOOBHOY MUNCHERSHAW PARAK; HORMUSJEE JEHANGEER FRAMJEE; NOWROJEE NUSSERWANJEE POCHAJEE; MERWANJEE NOWROJEE; ROBERT TAYLOR; F. MATHEW; HENRY MILES, Senior; MERWANJEE BYRAMJEE LUSCARY; RAMDASS TRICUMDASS; EDULJEE BAZONJEE; the Hon'ble RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY; H. R. CORMACK; A. WRIGHT; BYRAMJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA; HARILALL JUMNADASS; DADABHOY SORABJEE; B. H. CAMA; NOWROJEE JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE; and MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE.

Under direction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, the parties abovenamed are requested by the Liquidator of the said Company to make their Claim (if any) to the Dividend of Rs. 15 per Share declared in March 1866, to him in person or by Agent, before the 13th day of June next, supported by such evidence as may be in their possession. The Liquidator will on that day apply to the said Court, if necessary, with regard to such of the Claims as may be disputed.

HENRY F. BROWN, Liquidator.

1-2 Fairlie Place, Calcutta, 8th May, 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON—although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chêf de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicine sent there will receive the promptest attention.

Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded into the Fort for immediate execution.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Machanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN.

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralize any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow Root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Milk.

They are not freed from the sharp microscopic husks of the Malt, which cause great irritation in the delicate intestines of Children.

The trouble of preparing the Milk is great, and hence has to be entrusted to Servants.

The Food when prepared is too thick for convenient administration to an Infant.

They do not carry out Liebig's intention of producing with Cow's Milk an efficient substitute for Mother's Milk.

The Foods prepared with them are repulsive to many Infants.

Under the auspices of the London "Infants' Food Society," of which Baron Liebig is President, a preparation has been introduced called

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

which is not only entirely free from the objections urged against the various "Foods," but forms, when mixed, a Milk which for all purposes of nourishment exactly represent the natural aliment of the Child, thus entirely carrying out the idea of the discoverer.

The remarkable success which has attended the use of the Milk so prepared is proved by numerous letters from Medical and Private sources, and by Extracts from Public Journals; and its efficacy in saving Children from the numerous diseases consequent on indigestion appears beyond a doubt. The Milk when prepared is delicious and is eagerly taken by the most delicate Infant.

Sole Agents for India,—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.
5 Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment,
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Grey Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 0
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	„	2
Guyots West End ditto	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	„	2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flanne, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs. as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1 8
COLLARS Regent	„	5 0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5 0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	6 0
COTTON Socks White	„	10 0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10 0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4 0
TRAVELLING Suits		20 0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6 8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10 0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16 0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2 12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggar.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

CHINA-GRASS CULTIVATION.—FOR SALE, the Estate in Kanara known as "THE RAM BAGH." It comprises 95 acres of Land, freehold; a small Residence, capable of extensive enlargement; very superior Slate roofed Out Offices; and a Workshop 100' by 18'; also a Pucca Tank 53' by 42' by 6½', well stocked with Fish.

There are on the Land at present 115 large Mangoe, about 200 other Fruits trees (Guava, Plum, Loquat, Peach, Lemon, Plantain, etc.), 200 Mulberry trees of the China and Philippine varieties, a number of young plants of Chinese Tallow tree, Australian Gum, Toon, etc., and upwards of

5 LAKHS OF CHINA-GRASS PLANTS.

In respect of the value of the Fibre from this Plant much has been published during the past year. In quality it ranks second to Silk only, as a substitute for which it is now being used in England and France in the manufacture of Damasks and other valuable goods. These Plants would amply suffice to stock 100 acres this year; and they can be propagated easily and rapidly.

The Land is irrigated from the Buneira River, which is one of the boundaries of the Estate, and from which water power to drive Machinery is available at all seasons up to fully 200-horse. A Mill-race for a wheel 18' diameter by 4' breadth has been constructed.

A large sized Fibre-cleaning Machine, Sandford and Mallory's patent, is on the spot, and a stock of useful Tools and appliances.

The Property is offered for sale in consequence of the Proprietor not possessing means to erect the necessary Buildings and Machinery for utilizing the cultivation he has established. This, the purchase of additional Land, and working expenditure, it is calculated would employ a Capital of Rs. 1,50,000—one and half lakh,—and give a return of fully 20 per cent. after completion of the works.

To any gentleman or gentlemen desirous of embarking in a really sound enterprise this will be found a most advantageous opening. The China-grass fibre is more valuable than Cotton; and thrice the quantity (in weight) can be obtained from a similar extent of Land. Moreover the plant is perennial, requires but little attention after planting, and removal only when it has outgrown the space allowed it—about every four years. But Machinery is indispensable to the proper preparation and packing of the Fibre; this the present owner cannot supply, and hence the property is tendered for sale.

Irrespective of the advantages of the Estate for manufacturing purposes of any kind, it is a most eligible position for a large Establishment; heat or cold never being excessive; and its healthiness has been tested by a five years' residence.

The following extract of a letter from the Secretary to Government, Punjaub, is, *by permission*, made public:—

"I am directed.....to state that the Lieutenant Governor has read these papers with much interest; and that although the Government is not prepared itself to enter into the undertaking, His Honor will be prepared to give all reasonable support to any parties that may come forward who appear likely to carry it through."

If the property be purchased as a whole, including Stock and Block of every description, then,

Price Rs. 30,000.

If purchased in view to the formation of a Lim-Lia Company for the growth, preparation, and export (also manufacture for local sale or use) of the various excellent Fibres that can be produced in the District—including China-grass, Flax, Hemp, Sunn, Agave, Plaintain, &c.—the seller will take part payment in shares.

The Estate can be inspected at any hour. Applications are requested to be addressed to the undersigned, who will be happy to furnish any information on the subject that may be desired.

N.B.—By prompt action the plant now growing can be fully utilised this year, and would more than repay the year's working expenses in extending the cultivation.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

The Ram Bagh, Kangra, May, 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on THURSDAY the 21st instant, and the days following, a quantity of FITTINGS of TROOP SHIPS, and serviceable IRON WATER TANKS. Terms of Sale as usual, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1868.

Now on View.

Mr. JENSEN'S FINE PORTRAIT
OF
SIR ROBERT NAPIER,
Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian Expedition.

The Portrait is to be engraved.

Proofs.....Rs. 26. Prints ... .Rs. 15.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilkhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST SHEET, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed, has been granted by the Ecclesiastical Side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EDWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank, Limited, to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of WILLIAM GARLAND, deceased, late of Secunderabad, a Quartermaster in Her Majesty's 17th Regiment of Lancers. All persons, therefore, having any Claim on the Estate of the said WILLIAM GARLAND are requested, to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Ninth day of June next, after which date the Assets will be remitted to the Executor of the deceased residing in England.—Dated Bombay, this 4th day of April 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for the Administrator.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Ilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. —.

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators
Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

TO SPORTSMEN.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, and Co., Agents for Messrs. Henry, Dougall, and Lancaster, beg to call attention to the following effective Weapons but recently imported direct from the several makers:—

I.

BEST SINGLE BARRELLED MUZZLE LOADING RIFLE, by DOUGALL, 12 guage, 24 inch barrel, pistol hand, patent tang-sight, mounted in stock, with leather cover complete, with all the necessary implements for loading, cleaning, &c. A magnificent weapon for large Game. Price Rs. 600.

II.

BEST

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—MONEY ORDERS may now be obtained at any of the Agencies in this Presidency on those established in other Presidencies and Circles.

The Commission charged is at the rate of one per cent.

EDWARD W. S. LOGIN, Controller.

Chief Office, Bombay, 14th May 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to MONDAY, the 25th instant, at noon, for extending and deepening the Timber Basin on the Company's property at Mazagon.

A specification of the work and other particulars can be had on application to MR. R. PROCTOR-SIMS, C. E., 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th May 1868.

WATER, PURE AND SPARKLING, is always obtainable with the
SOLID CARBON POCKET-FILTER.

These admirable little Instruments secure the Traveller from Dysentery, Fever, Cholera, and other diseases incident to drinkers of impure Water; and convert the most turbid water into a Sparkling and Refreshing Draught.

Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Price Rs. 4-0	Rs. 4-8

CAUTION!
THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS
are
TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., the QUEENS' BIRTHDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
E. ARTHUR, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 16th May 1868.

SUNDRIES JUST RECEIVED.

THE GRIMAKISTICOPE, a new Optical instrument, producing most curious results, and affording an inexhaustible fund of amusement to persons of all ages—in elegant rosewood case. Price Rs. 30.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PAPIER DE LUXE just received in a variety of new designs. Per box containing 2½ Quires and 100 Envelopes, Price Rs. 2 to 3-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WHATMAN'S MOUNTED DRAWING PAPER, 36 inches wide, just received Overland.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MONTE CHRISTO OR SALOON PISTOLS, of an improved description. Price Rs. 25 and 30.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of PRANJEEVUNDASS DOOLUBDASS, Hindoo Inhabitant, of Bombay, who lately carried on business at Bombay in his own name.

UPON hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Attorneys for the Trustees of PRANJEEVUNDASS DOOLUBDASS, I do order that all persons having Claims upon the said Estate do send in Statements of such Claims, in writing, with all the necessary documents, to the Trustees, at their Office, No. 2 in Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on or before MONDAY the 1st day of June next, after which date the Trustees will be at liberty to declare a Dividend on Claims which shall then have been admitted without regard to any Claim of which no notice shall then have been received by them.—Dated this 15th day of May 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors for Trustees.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in INDIA and CHINA, all purchasers of DR. DE JONGH'S OIL are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1,000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting DR. DE JONG'S SIGNATURE and STAMP, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD

will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by
DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE CONSIGNEES and AGENTS,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 77, Strand, London.

SEEDS.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) receive Overland periodical supplies of Vegetable and Flower Seeds in assorted Packets as undernoted, viz.:—

VEGETABLE SEEDS.
FIRST ASSORTMENT.
(For Salads.)

Peas.	Cucumbers.
Windsor Beans.	Onion.
Mustard.	Lettuce.
Cress.	Beet Root.
Long and Turnip Radishes.	Endive.
Celery.	

SECOND ASSORTMENT.
(For Cooking.)

Peas.	Artichoke.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Carrots, large and small.	Cabbage.
Turnip.	Tomata.
Custard Marrow.	Curled Parsley.
Cauliflower.	Knol Kohl.
Brocoli.	

FLOWER SEEDS.
In packets containing

Prince's Feather.	Poppy.
Convolvulus Major.	Candy Tuft.
" Minor.	Lupines.
Balsams.	Coreopsis.
Corn Flower.	Nigella.
Asters.	Escholtzia.
Nasturtium.	Sweet William.
Virginia Stock.	Snapdragon.
Sweet Pea.	Sunflower.
Mignionette.	Betunia.
Larkspur.	India Pink
Verbena.	Zinnia
African Marigolds.	

Directions for sowing, choice of soil, &c., accompany each packet.

PRICE PER PACKET.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 4 8	Rs. 5 0

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,)
Bombay and Poona.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

Hart's Quarterly Army List for April	Rs. 3 0
The Royal Navy List for April	2 0
The Year Book of Photography for 1868	0 12
Miss Frere's Old Deccan Days	2 0
All the Year Round, Vol. XVIII	4 0
Rose and Flora	1 14
Miss Mackenzie. By A. Trollope	1 8
Our Domesticated Dogs	1 14
Telegraph Secrets	0 12
The Horse. By Armytage	0 12
Hanover Square. Vol. I. (bound)	5 12
Holiday Picture Book	3 12
Children's Picture Gallery	3 12
Max Muller's Chips from German Worshop. 2 vols.	15 12
The Golden Book of Health	0 4
The Queen's Highland Tour	1 14
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for April	3 0
Kirk's Handbook of Physiology, 6th Edn, edited by W. M. Baker, 1867	8 0
Handbook of Skin Diseases, for Students and Practitioners. By T. Hillier, M. D.	5 12
A Latin-English Dictionary for the use of Junior Students. By Rev. J. T. White, M. A., Oxford.	5 12
The Works of Oliver Goldsmith; comprising his Essays, Plays, Poetical Works, and Vicar of Wakefield: with some account of his life and writings	3 0
Disraeli's Amenities of Literature, complete Edn., with notes	3 12
The Literary character &c.——Ditto	3 0
——Curiosities of Literature, 3 vols.——Ditto	9 0
Disraeli's *Venetia*; Henrietta Temple; Coningsby; Contarini Fleming; Young Duke; Ixion; Alroy; Sybil; Tancred; and Vivian Grey.—Each	0 12
Modern Cookery, &c. By Eliza Acton	5 0
The National Melodist. Words and Music for the Voice and Piano. By J. C. Kieser	5 0
Book of Humour, Wit, and Wisdom	2 12
Fayrer's Clinical Surgery in India	12 0
Pankes's Hygiene	12 0
Mallerson's The French in India	12 0
Chevasse's advice to a Mother	2 0
PLAYS.—Hut of the Red mountain; Charming Pair; Lady of Lyons (Burlesque); Handy Andy; Michael Erle; Ben Bolt; Golden Farmer; Alladin (Burlesque)—Each	0 8
——Flowers of the Forest	0 8
SONG.—He Wipes the tear from every eye	1 8
——Somebody's Darling	1 8
——The Eye that brightens when I come	1 8
GAZTES DE VISITE.—Various Celebrities	

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 15th May 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD, on account of Officers' Mess, H. M. 33rd Regiment—

2 Hogsheads Brandy, each 67½ gallons ..... Rs. 1,120 per Hogshead
4 Quarter Casks Claret at Rs. 119½ per Qr Cask.
25 Cases Claret (1st quality) " 42 a dozen.
4 Cases Moselle, 3 doz. each " 40 a dozen.
5 Cases Hock, 3 dozen " 34 a dozen.

For particulars apply to
EDULJEE N. COLABAWALLA.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

in reminding their Constituents of the near approach of the Monsoon season, request attention to their advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to explain, that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions, in which;—in the case of Local Constituents, Cash is paid upon order or delivery; and, in the case of Post Orders remittance in full (covering packing and other expenses) accompanies order: enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTH ACCOUNTS
on sums exceeding Ten Rupees 5 per cent.
on sums exceeding Fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the
PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,
which is kept replete with the freshest stores.
HAM, BACON, CHEESE,
COCOA, PATES, FRUITS,
PRESERVED FISH,
PRESERVED MEATS,
PRESERVED SOUPS,
INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS,
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER STORES,
are received by
EVERY OVERLAND MAIL:

an arrangement by which (their extensive business enabling them to carry it out thoroughly) they can confidently GUARANTEE the FRESHNESS of ALL STORES.

DELICACIES RECENTLY RECEIVED,
GERMAN ASPARAGUS,
of the usual delicious quality and flavour.
HAMBRO' BEEF,
the finest preserved beef in the world.
ANGLO SWISS CONDENSED MILK,
unadulterated, pure, and cheaper than native milk.
PRESERVED BUTTER,
really good.
COLLARD OX TONGUES,
A delicious and handsome side dish.
FRESH TURBOT,
very fine.
TRUFFLED SAUSAGES,
&c. &c. &c.

HAMS, CHEESE, AND BACON.

Received by each of the P. and O. Company's Steamers.

HAMS.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
York and Wiltshire (in Canvas, received in Salt and Sugar)	1 2	1 4
Do. do. in Tin (Hermetically sealed)	1 2	1 4
York and Wiltshire (received in canvas as Hams), in flitch.....*by entire pieces only*.....at per lb	1 0	1 2
do. do. (in cut) "	1 2	1 4
CHEESE.		
ALBERT, weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. (being large they are of course more adapted for the use of Messes, Clubs, &c.) ..*by entire Cheese*.....at per lb.	1 0	1 2
Ditto in cut "	1 2	1 4
GLOUCESTER (Double) weighing about 30 lbs "	1 0	1 2
Ditto ditto in cut "	1 2	1 4
BERKLEY and WILTSHIRE, from 7 to 10 lbs. "	1 2	1 4
STILTON, Finest, 8 to 11 lbs...*not cut.* "	1 4	1 6

ITALIAN STORES.

SAUCES.	Cash	Credit
Worcestershire (Lea and Perrin's) pints	1 4	1 8
Ditto ditto ....half do.	0 12	1 0
Lobster, Essence of .....pints	1 6	1 12
Oyster ditto, Shrimps ditto.....each	1 4	1 8
Anchovies, Essence of.....pints	1 4	1 8
Harvey's Sauce, Beef Steak do...each	1 4	1 8
Royal Table do.....	1 8	2 0
Sir Robert Peel's ditto.....	1 8	1 12
John Bull's ditto, Reading ditto...each	1 4	1 8
Soho Sauce, Royal Osborne Table, each	1 8	1 12
Japan .....half-pints	1 8	1 12
Soyer's Relish.....	0 12	1 0
Soyer's Sauce.....	1 8	1 12
Mushroom and Walnut Catsup	1 0	1 4
Madras Cayenne Sauce, by Barrie.....	2 4	2 8

MUSTARDS, SALAD OILS, AND VINEGARS.			
Coleman's Durham Mustard 1 lb. tins or bottles	1	2	1 8
Ditto ditto .....½ lb. bottles	0	12	0 14
Mustard, Aromatic (French)	0	14	1 0
White Wine Vinegar .....per bottle	0	12	0 14
Finest Tarragon do., Do. Chilli do. ...pints	0	14	1 0
Do. French Olives, do. French Capers do.	0	14	1 0
Do. Salad Oil .....Impl. pints	1	0	1 4

MACCARONI, ARROWROOT, ISINGLASS, &c.
(Received Overland).

Vermicelli, in tins of 2 and 4 lbs....per lb.	0	14	1 0
Barley, Pearl.....per bottle.	0	12	1 0
Do. do. prepared by Robinson	1	0	1 4
Groats, do. do.	1	0	1 4
Arrowroot, Finest Bermuda.....	1	12	2 0
Ditto Speed's Indian	1	8	2 0
Sago, Pearl, finest .....per bottle.	0	10	0 12
Maccaroni, in 2 and 4 lb. tins..... ..per lb.	0	14	1 0
Corn Flour, by Brown and Polson.....	1	0	1 4
Do. do. Oswego	1	0	1 4
Oatmeal, Scotch, coarse, 2 lb. tins.....	1	0	1 4
Gelatine, transparent, in 1, 2, and 4 oz. packets .....per oz.	0	6	0 8
Isinglass, best Russian, in packets of ½, 1, and 4 oz.....per oz.	1	0	1 4
Tapioca, in bottles.....	0	12	1 0
Carraway Seeds, in bottles.....	0	12	1 0
Baking Powders (various) from 1 Rupee).	0	8	1 0

PICKLES.

Mixed, Cauliflower, French Beans, Cabbage Piccalilli, Walnuts, Onions (at Rs. 8 per dozen assorted)..... 0 12 1 0
West India 1 0 1 4
Imperial Hot 0 14 1 0
Captain White's Oriental 1 4 1 8

MARMALADE, JAMS, AND JELLIES.

Strawberry, Raspberry, Greengage, Gooseberry, Plum, Damson, Black and Red Currant, Raspberry and Currant combined, &c. .....} 2 lb. jars or tins... 1 8 2 0
1 lb. tins or jars, or bydoz. assorted. 0 14 1 0
9 0 11 0
Apricot, in patent jars, Cherry, ditto..... 1 4 1 8

JELLIES AND MARMALADES.

Black and Red Currant...2 lb jars or tins. 1 8 2 0
Apple, Orange, Guava, Mango 0 14 1 0
Orange and Lemon Marmalade..... 0 12 1 0

PREPARED JELLIES IN BOTTLES.

Orange, Lemon, Calf's foot .....quarts 2 8 3 0
Punch, Noyean, Madeira .....pints. 1 8 2 0

TART FRUITS.

Rhubarb, Gooseberry, Cranberry 0 12 1 0
Apples, Plums, Damsons, Cherries, Red and Black Currants 0 14 1 0
Greengages, Raspberries, Morella Cherries, Raspberries and Currants combined..... 1 0 1 4
Or in 1 dozen assorted..... 9 8 11 0

☞ These are always carefully examined previous to packing for out stations; complaints are therefore rare.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES.

Lemon.	Bergamot.	Nutmeg.				
Citron.	Marjoram.	Celery.				
Cloves.	Parsley.	Sage.	each	0	12	1 0
Cinnamon.	Orange.	Thyme.	per	8	0	11 0
Mace.	Ratifia.	Carraway	doz.			
Ginger.	Almonds.	Saffron.				
Pimento.	Mint.					

Prepared Cochineal, for colouring... 1 0 1 4

DRIED HERBS.
(For stuffing, flavouring, Soups, &c.)

Thyme.	Basil.	Savoy.	each	0	14	1 0
Sage.	Lemon Thyme.	Mint.	by			
Parsley.	Sweet Marjoram	Celery.	doz.	9	0	10 8

SPICES.

Nutmeg.	Black Pepper.	Allspice.	each	0	12	1 0
Dry Ginger.	Cardamoms.	Mace.	per			
White Pepper.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	doz.	8	0	11 0
Long "						

DESSERT FRUITS.

French Fruits in Juice and Syrup are delicious, tempting delicacies, and can be used in preparation of Cream and Water Ices.

				Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Apricot. Greengage. Cherry.	Strawberry. Raspberry.	Peach. Currant. &c. &c.	Small size	1 8	2 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto	medium size.	2 8	3 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto	large "	3 0	3 8

FRENCH FRUITS IN NOYEAU OR BRANDY.

Greengage. Pear	Apricot. Cherry.	Mixed Fruits. &c. &c.	Small size	2 4	2 8
Ditto	ditto	ditto	medium size.	2 8	3 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto	large "	3 0	3 8

CRYSTALLIZED AND DRIED FRUITS.

Apricot. Greengage.	Mixed Fruits. Candied Lemon.	Candied Citron. Orange & Lemon Chips.	per bottle	3	3 0
Cherry	Candied Orange.	Orange & Lemon Rings.			
Muscatel Raisins ..... per bottle				1 8	2 0
Ditto in fancy Cartoon Boxes ...				3 8	4 0
Almonds and Raisins ..... per bottle				2 0	2 8
Turkey Figs .....per box				1 12	2 0
Ditto ..... " tin				2 8	3 0
French Plums ..... " "				2 8	3 0
Ditto ..... " "				4 0	5 0
Zante Currants, in bottles and jars ..... at per lb.				0 12	1 0

NORMANDY PIPPINS.
Selected Fruit.

2 lb. tins	2	0	2 8
4 lb. tins	3	4	3 8
6 lb. tins	4	8	5 0

This delicious and economical description of Dessert and Tart Fruit is not so well known and appreciated as it deserves to be, and we have therefore much pleasure in thus bringing it prominently to notice.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

FOR STEWING.—Cut round the Pippins so as to remove the seeds. Wash and steep them to soften. Put them in a stewpan with claret or port wine, with an equal quantity of water; add allspice, clove, cinnamon and sugar, and gently stew for half an hour; then place them in a dish, and pour the syrup over them, serving for Dessert. They are thus ready for daily use.

FOR TART.—Proceed as above, except without wine, and when stewed place them beneath a crust, then bake.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL CARGO.—The s. s. "RANGOON" has brought the remainder of the "ITALIAN'S" Cargo and samples of goods shipped per "MILAN." The latter are now ready for delivery at the Custom House.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 16th May 1868.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1868.

In the course of a farther examination of the voluminous appendices to Dr. Hewlett's Health Report, we observe two or three tables (not included in the forty-two mortuary tables on which we commented on Saturday, but following the meteorological tables where nobody would think of looking for them) which two or three tables supply a portion of the information we desiderated on Saturday. We are extremely glad at this, for they are the only tables of any permanent and real scientific value in the whole collection, and had we suspected that following the meteorological observations and an appendix as to the velocities of the winds we were to be treated to a new eruption of mortuary calculation, they would necessarily have modified many of our remarks on Saturday. They show us the death-rate in each locality during 1867, and in different castes, and in different occupations during the same year, also the death-rate in each locality from fever, but from no other disease; and in stating, therefore, that the Health Report did not supply us with any particulars on these subjects we did Dr. Hewlett so far some injustice, which it is only due to that indefatigable and earnest officer we should now correct. But that Dr. Hewlett did not perceive the legitimate status and scientific importance of the tables is apparent from his excluding them altogether from his series of mortuary tables and publishing them as an obscure appendix to an appendix, whereas, as we stated on Saturday, they ought to have formed the very first section of his mortuary returns. We were disposed for a moment to think that they had been displaced from their true and lawful position by some printer's or binder's error; but from the bold manner in which the Health Department has marked them as an "Appendix," it would appear that that Department was overcome by the burden of its own material, and not knowing what to do with these surplus calculations shoved them in as a rear-guard to the whole report. It is farther evident that the Department is not impressed with the only principle from which mortuary returns should start, as Dr. Hewlett has not shown us the death-rate in the various localities of the city from the respective diseases which rage in it. This was one of the tables the want of which formed one of our articles of complaint on Saturday. Instead of such a table we have a meagre appendix showing the death-rate in each locality from fever merely, as if it was not of the slightest interest to the public to know what the death-rate from cholera, or measles, or nervous affections was in the various parts of the town. The labour bestowed on the tables which the Health Officer regards as the mortuary tables proper, is, as regards the great majority of the tables utterly useless for any *bona fide* statistical purpose. In fact, scientific tables cannot be framed until a complete system of registration is introduced and a census taken. Dr. Hewlett is striving to obtain the former, and Mr. Crawford is contemplating the latter. Until a perfect registration system is established and the people polled, Dr. Hewlett's array of mortuary tables, may appear very pretty and very elaborate, but most of them are nevertheless a perfect farce, and nobody will ever seriously advert to them, for any statistical purpose whatever, at the end of half a dozen years.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Bruce Norton, rather disgusted apparently at the want of interest taken in Bombay in the onslaught which he made on the Bank of Bengal Agency in this place, in the letter which he addressed to the *Times of India*, and from which he evidently expected much,—has fallen back on his own "benighted" locality for a congenial coterie of Bank of Bombay shareholders, before whom he has poured forth his list of grievances, prior to their being called on to sign the bill of indictment which he has prepared to be laid before His Excellency the Viceroy. The "Memorial" that has been prepared on this subject, is certainly one of the strangest documents addressed to any governing authority that has come under our notice. It is usual in such memorials, whatever their other characteristics, to be at all events accurate in the statement of facts which they may contain, temperate in stating the conclusions that may be drawn from these, and respectful as to the manner in which redress is asked for the grievances that may be complained of. We are sorry to say that, in our opinion, Mr. Norton's Madras memorial sins against every point we have mentioned: it is inaccurate in the matter of the supposed facts, most intemperate in its mode of stating them, and we must say disrespectful to the high authority before whom the memorial is to be laid, in approaching him with so much assurance without having in the first place been careful to verify the accuracy of the assertions on which the memorial is based. Considerable allowance ought to be made for shareholders who lost so much by the shameful mismanagement of the old Bank, through no fault of their own. But there ought to be some measure in these things; and even ruined shareholders should remember that the public interests cannot be made subservient to their ideas of redress for their private wrongs. The Hon'ble Mr. Loch stated at the Madras Meeting that while it must be admitted that they were influenced by self-interest, in the course they were pursuing—"there were public interests involved as well."

In this we agree with him, but in our opinion neither the public interests, nor the interests of the shareholders in the new Bank of Bombay can be served by the selfish and [illegible] wo think, suicidal policy, the Madras coterie of shareholders has now entered upon. We are glad to believe that this must also be the opinion of the authorities connected with the new Bank here—for the paper which Mr. Norton mentioned in his speech at the Madras meeting as received that day, must, we presume, have proceeded from the Bank's head-quarters, and been intended as the Bombay reply to Mr. Norton's scheme for agitation. In this paper we are informed by Mr. Norton, that it is said "the Bank of Bombay is too strong and too firmly established to be hurt, that there is no use in moving now, as no help is to be got from the Secretary of State." There is no doubt that this is a sensible view of the case; for the general feeling at home where special private interests are not concerned is undoubtedly unfavourable to the Government connection with the new Bank as partners, and if there is further agitation of the unprofitable character now going on, we think it probable it may end in the Government connection in the capacity of a shareholder being altogether withdrawn. In the Overland papers received by the mail which arrived on Saturday—there is a sensible article quoted from the *Daily News* on Bombay Bank affairs—in which we find the following remark:—"It appears that the "public of Bombay and of India entertained "such an opinion of the proposed new Bank "that if the Government had declined to take "shares in it neither shareholders nor depositors "would have been forthcoming. The readiness "of the State to become customers of the Bank "and entrust to it its cash balances would have "gone for nothing. This may seem to some "a good reason why the Government should "stand aloof and take care of its own balances "until a bank could be established—as one soon "would have been—on an adequate basis of "capital, and its credit wholly independent of "the Government. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald "thought otherwise and Sir Stafford North-"cote gave way. The Bombay Government "once more incurs a moral liability to bank "depositors and shareholders. We hope it will "not have to repudiate a second time a responsi-"bility voluntarily assumed." We do not "think there is ground for saying the Government assumes "a moral liability to bank depositors and shareholders" by taking shares in the new Bank—

...h directly or indirectly come under ...n during the investigation it would not ... to find one willing to sit in judgment ...e intimate friends or rivals in the public service. There is great curiosity felt at home about the result, for nobody seems to know exactly what has happened, and all sorts of stories are afloat. The English newspapers (see for instance the paragraph in Tuesday's "Pall Mall Gazette") still go on talking about the connexions of Government with the Bank and the consequent duty of the State to compensate the shareholders for the mismanagement which has ruined them. The confusion of thought evident in this demand arises from the ambiguous use of the word Government. The official persons who served as Government Directors may possibly have been guilty of criminal neglect of duty; but the State, that is the English and native tax-payers of India, has already suffered a severe loss through their *laches*—that, namely, of all the capital it had subscribed to the Bank. The Government, therefore, that is, the State, has already paid the penalty of the misconduct of the Government Directors. As to the general body of shareholders, as distinguished from the State, they had the privilege of electing their own representatives, who formed the majority at the Board of Directors, and who are primarily responsible for the ruin of the Bank. If the shareholders chose to elect men who were notorious speculators to take care of the Bank's capital, they have only themselves to thank for the result. As to the blissful state of ignorance in which Government servants generally remained during 1863-64 of the speculative tendencies of Bank of Bombay Directors, and their touching faith in the soundness of investments in Bank shares at a premium of 200 or 300 per cent., it is possible that such simpletons may have existed, and they are now no doubt very much to be pitied; but why should they look for help and compensation to their fellow tax-payers in Bombay, who as shareholders in the Bank have suffered with them? It is only raising false hopes to suggest that the enquiry is made in the interest of private shareholders, when it has really been sanctioned for the purpose of ascertaining how the public money entrusted to the Bank has been made away with.

The statement in the *British Medical Journal* of Saturday last that Sir Alexander Grant had been appointed Principal and Professor of Moral Philosophy for Edinburgh University was premature, as you will see from the following extract of proceedings in the Edinburgh Town Council on Tuesday:—

THE PRINCIPALSHIP OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In reply to a question by Mr. Greig,

The Lord Provost said—The persons who have been spoken of and suggested for the office of Principal of the University are Sir Alexander Grant, who is at present connected with one of the educational institutions at Bombay, and is the author of some philosophical treatises; Sir James Simpson and Dr. Christison, both well known in Edinburgh; Mr. George Dawson, Principal of the Macgill College, Montreal, a man eminent in geological science; and Principal Tulloch, of St. Andrews. I should mention that it is not usual for parties to come forward as candidates for the Principalship, such as by sending in testimonials and otherwise. The matter is left very much to the personal knowledge and inquiries of the Curators, who, I can assure you, have not been idle. They have had three meetings on the subject, and are to have at least other two. It is proposed to have a meeting on Thursday, 7th May, to fix the day of election. Already, the day of election for the Professorship of Moral Philosophy is fixed for 18th June. The two things are quite separate, but Sir Alexander Grant has been spoken of as qualified for both. The Curators are seven in number, four of them being appointed by the Town Council. Unfortunately, it is difficult to get a full meeting, and, unless all are present, the proceedings may be upset by an absentee dissenting. This is not likely to occur, but it is possible. Hence, the greatest deliberation is necessary. On this and some other points, the University Act is almost unworkable. My official connection with it is the least satisfactory of any thing I have to do with. Never was there a greater blunder committed than taking the patronage and management from the Corporation; and every year this will become more obvious.

I hear from Edinburgh that the election really lies between Sir James Simpson and Sir A. Grant, and that the latter may be on the whole considered to have the best chance. The chief difficulty in his way is that he will not accept the Principalship without the chair of Moral Philosophy, and that a movement which had been begun to get a larger endowment for the Principalship would be much interfered with by such an arrangement as his friends are now attempting to carry out on his behalf. Lord Justice General Inglis, however, a powerful man among the Curators, and having also the ear of Her Majesty's Ministers, is a strong advocate of Sir A. Grant's claims, and it will not lessen the chances of success for your Director of Public Instruction that his election would vacate his present appointment and thus place a valuable piece of patronage at the disposal of Government. The united salaries of the Principal and Professor of Moral Philosophy will be about £1,400 a year or more.

I am indebted to a friend for the following account of the deputation from the East Indian Association that waited on Sir Stafford Northcote last Wednesday with the resolution passed at the meeting of the Association on the 1st instant. The deputation included Colonel Sykes, M.P., and Mr. Fawcett, M.P., and was joined by Mr. Bayley, M.P., Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Mr. W. Graham, M.P. Major General North, Chairman of the East India Association, opened the proceedings in a very fair and impartial speech, deprecating any idea that the Association was so arrogant as to suppose Indian questions were not understood by English statesmen, and wishing it to be known that the Association was not the advocate of any especial class or of the views of any particular person or persons. He supported in temperate terms the request embodied in the resolution, and concluded by saying that probably there were other gentlemen, including Mr. Knight, present, whom Sir S. Northcote would like to hear. Mr. Knight read a short speech expressing in moderate language the general opinions embodied in his recently published pamphlet, and said he asked for a Royal Commission, because, looking at the little interest in and knowledge of Indian affairs displayed in Parliament, he felt that a Parliamentary Committee would be of little use. Mr. Bayley said, that, although not a member of the Association, he had come there with his colleague, Mr. Jacob Bright, as he took a deep interest in the matter the deputation had brought before Sir S. Northcote. He wished to express his opinion that the enquiry should be of a much more general character. There were questions relating to the cultivation of cotton, the importation of silver, and other subjects which ought to be investigated. Mr. Neale Porter said, that, as he had taken a prominent part, when Mr. Knight's paper was discussed, in obtaining the substitution of the resolution actually carried for the original resolutions proposed by Mr. Knight, he wished to guard himself from being taken as sharing Mr. Knight's opinions as to the past Government of India by this country. He also wished, after what had fallen from Mr. Bayley, to deprecate the extension of an enquiry further than into the financial relations of the two Governments, adding that he had done what he could to prevent the insertion in the resolution of the words "and their effect on the economic condition of that country." Sir Stafford Northcote expressed his appreciation of the high importance of the matter brought before him by the deputation. Indeed, there was no risk of his underrating the importance of the question, or rather group of questions, dealt with in Mr. Knight's able pamphlet, which he had read. But the very largeness of the subject made the difficulty of dealing with it by any commission, and he agreed with the gentleman who spoke last, Mr. Porter, that it was essential to narrow as much as possible the scope of enquiry if any good was to be achieved. Then, as to a Royal Commission, he much doubted whether that was the suitable form of enquiry. It was, he thought, unlikely that Parliament would abdicate its province and right to deal with questions of this kind by, in the first place, thoroughly discussing them; and in a matter of this kind it was doubtful whether the report or recommendation of any commission not emanating from a Parliamentary discussion could have any practical value or result. However, he could assure the deputation of the great interest he took in all that related to the well-being of India; and he would not fail to take an early opportunity of bringing the matter before his colleagues in the Government, with whom he would consult on the question, and would afterwards communicate with the Association. The deputation then thanked the right hon. Baronet, and left. Mr. Arbuthnot, the financial member of the Council of India, was with Sir Stafford during the interview.

It is of comparatively little consequence what Sir S. Northcote may intend to do in the matter, for Mr. Disraeli has contrived to bring his Government into such discredit, that I doubt if the people of England will submit even for another month to the ignominy of being ruled by such Ministers. Besides, all the best Anglo-Indian names are conspicuous by their absence from the deputation. The truth is, people who care to study such questions understand very well what is the very definite and practical end of Mr. Knight's policy. He tries to make out a strong case against England of having plundered India, in order that he may get an imperial guarantee from British tax-payers for unlimited loans to be expended on "reproductive" works, such as, to take his own instances, the stranded Reclamation Companies and the Bank of Bombay. You may remember that he based his argument in favour of this policy last year on the concession made to the Madras Irrigation Company. What have been the results of that concession, and what English statesmen think of the general policy of concessions, your readers may learn from the debate and comments in the press on Mr. Smollett's motion last Monday.

J. M. M.

ABYSSINIA.

[A private letter to us from Magdala contains the following:—"Here's a whisper. The fine old Chief dislikes the idea of asking for batta. Never did a force deserve it more. Sir Robert looks upon it as an imperial Expedition (so it is) and that it is not the custom, but look at the number of Indian troops composing it, and they'll be bitterly disappointed if they don't get it."

A private correspondent writing to us also from Magdala mentions in connection with Colonel Phayre's blunder (to which reference is made in the letter of our Correspondent dated Easter Sunday) that "the Chief pitched into him fearfully, and again the next day; in fact he is shelved, as he is doing no duty, and Captain Holland is in charge at head-quarters. The general opinion is that the Quarter Master General's Department has been a failure."]

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

[It is some gratification to be able now to state that our Special Correspondent joined the Force under Magdala as it was setting out on its return march. The brief particulars which he gives of the battle and assault, &c., are of course such as have been communicated to him by officers belonging to the Force.]

NEAR MAGDALA, 17TH APRIL.

THE Abyssinian Expedition, which has for the last nine or ten months past occupied so prominent a place in the events of the day, is at last brought to a close. On the morning of the 10th instant, Good Friday, the advanced brigade of the British force commenced their march direct on Magdala. The Emperor Theodorus had been for some days previously awaiting their arrival and had got his artillery, some thirty guns, and the monster mortar weighing 16,000 lbs., into position on the top of the Selasee mountain opposite Magdala. It is not known why the King determined upon attacking our forces rather than awaiting our attack, but I have been since informed that his kingly dignity would not allow of his permitting us to do so in the first instance. Be that as it may, in the afternoon he received information that the vanguard of the British army was within a short distance of the position he held, when some of the Chiefs went down and occupied several points on the hill opposite, with the view, it is said, of preventing our advanced force from falling back on the main body of the British troops in the event of their being beaten. This having been arranged, a strong party of the enemy came down from Selasee and took up a position in the ravine and on the hill on the other side, and upon our vanguard arriving on this spot, they opened fire upon them with muskets, rifles, and matchlocks, and succeeded in wounding a few men of the 4th King's Own and some of the Bengal Pioneers. Amongst the former Captain Roberts received a wound in his arm. Our troops then opened out into skirmishing order, and returned the fire with their Sniders, which made fearful havoc in the ranks of the enemy. During this time the heavy guns on the hill were brought into action, and though they were well served by Theodorus' men with canister and chain-shot they did us no harm whatever. The enemy was soon panic-stricken by the effect of our fire, and the greater portion of them took to their heels and fled, some into Magdala, and others up the sides of the adjacent hills. A few of the latter, however, kept up a desultory fire on our men as they (the enemy) returned. The British troops kept up a tremendous fire on the poor wretches, and up to the close of the action, which lasted about three hours, expended no less than 18,800 rounds of ammunition. The result was that nearly six hundred of the enemy were left dead on the field, and a considerably larger number wounded. There was no killed on our side, and only about thirty wounded, amongst whom (as I said before) was Captain Roberts, of the 4th King's Own, who got a severe gun-shot wound in the arm.

On the next day, Saturday, 11th April, the King sent for Mr. Rassam and told him that he had attacked our vanguard on the previous day, and that before that he had been under the impression that the British troops were a lot of women (a term applied in Abyssinia to cowards), but the result had proved to him that they were good men and not to be despised. Theodorus appeared to be very much depressed in spirit in consequence, and asked Rassam what he would recommend him to do, whether he should give up the captives forthwith or not? Rassam, in a cautious manner, advised him to do so at once. The King, however, hesitated for a time, and it was not till late in the evening that he requested Rassam to wait upon him again. By this time he had intimated his intention of sending in the whole of the prisoners to the British camp. They were all accordingly released, and were about to depart when one of the Chiefs in Magdala, who had always been a friend to the captives, suggested that Mr. Rassam should before going away request the King to give him an audience. Rassam thought it advisable to accede to this, and accordingly instructed the Chief to apply to the King for the desired permission. Theodorus, on being applied to, at once expressed his willingness to receive Rassam, and accordingly gave instructions that the whole of the captives should meet him outside the fortress under an abrupt termination of a hill. It was nearly ten o'clock at night before Rassam and his fellow-captives reached this spot, and when they did so, Rassam, in accordance with Theodorus' order, approached him in advance of the others, when he found that a number of men were also there armed with muskets. This, as may be expected, caused some little trepidation amongst the prisoners, who feared that they were about to be slaughtered at the last moment, notwithstanding that their liberty appeared to be so near. The King, in his usual manner, expressed his contrited and sincere friendship for Rassam, and asked him if he had not better wait until the morning, as it was then so late, before he and his fellow-prisoners went into the British camp. Rassam was naturally afraid to offend the King, and, therefore, replied that he would leave it entirely to His Majesty to decide when they should go. Theodorus then made up his mind to allow them to depart at once. He was evidently greatly depressed in spirits, and begged of Rassam to use his best influence with the British General on his behalf, saying that should such intercession prove of no avail he would either enter a monastery or put an end to his life. Of course Rassam promised to do so, and thereupon took leave. The other captives were still in the backyard, and as they came up one of Theodorus' men was observed to raise his musket. The poor fellows thought it was all over with them then, but the King prevented the musketeers from molesting them and allowed them to pass on. Shortly after this, to their own great joy and the infinite satisfaction and pleasure of the Commander-in-Chief and every one else in camp, the captives came in. Mr. Rassam acquainted Sir Robert Napier with the state of things in Magdala and the intentions of the King. The Commander-in-Chief thereupon sent to Theodorus on the following morning messengers, stating that he would not treat with him on any other terms than that of his unconditionally surrendering himself, the fortress, and everything in Magdala, giving him until noon on the 13th instant to do so, and informing His Majesty that in the event of his not acceding to this he would storm the place at the expiration of that time.

Theodore did not consider that he, as a King, could comply with the demand made upon him by our Commander-in-Chief, and so the time passed by. On the morning of the 13th April, Easter Sunday, the storming party, consisting principally of detachments of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, Sappers and Miners, with Artillery to support them, were ordered to parade by half-past 8 o'clock. Soon after 9 o'clock they marched off, while the Artillery, with the steel gun battery, followed closely behind. The storming party moved on in skirmishing order, the Artillery firing over their heads into the fortress. The enemy had, it was known, been in occupation of the Islangi hill with his Artillery a day or so previous, and as only a narrow valley lay between that and the fort it was necessary to ascertain if they were still there before the storming party advanced. This hill was very steep and had to be escaladed in some places and the steel guns taken off the backs of the mules and drawn up by the Artillery men. The ammunition was with considerable difficulty carried up by mules. One of these animals was observed struggling up an almost perpendicular ascent, and had succeeded in getting up a short way when he fell down, rolling over and over several times, without, however, dislodging his load; and when at the bottom, after shaking himself, he pursued his way again as if nothing whatever had happened. Some horses, however, were not so fortunate, for they missed their footing and were killed in the fall. A short time before this a horseman, dressed in what appeared to be a shirt of silver, was observed to ride at a smart pace down the steep roadway which led from the fort. This man was the King. On reaching a bend of the road he turned back and re-entered the gateway. The storming party now pushed on, still in skirmishing order, covered by the Artillery who threw shot and shell into the fortress over our men's heads. The Naval Brigade, being in the rear of the Artillery, poured in showers of rockets at the same time. The position of Magdala is one of great natural strength, and in the hands of a European force would have been impregnable. When the men arrived within about two hundred yards of the outer gate and pallisade the road rose very abruptly, so that scaling ladders had to be used by some of the men. Immediately to the right of this was a narrow but steep ravine. This was the scene of a recent atrocity of Theodore. On this road three hundred native captives had been led out on the previous day by the cold-blooded monster, who had confined them in Magdala, and were cruelly murdered by his orders, and their mangled bodies flung into the ravine. It was a horrible sight to see the mutilated remains of these poor unfortunate wretches. Some of them were headless, others with their throats cut, without arms or legs, and otherwise hacked and cut about. A fearful odour was emitted from this mass of mortified corpses. The men having reached this position had now to face the outer defence, a pallisade construced of thick and closely packed thorn-bushes, the entrance to which was through a strong wooden gateway. The foremost of the party tried hard to force this, but were unable to effect their purpose, and then it became necessary to blow it up, which they did forthwith, and with a loud shout entered the gateway. On getting in they found an immense heap of stones had been piled up inside against the gate by the besieged. All this time the Artillery and Naval Brigade were actively engaged in throwing shell and rockets into the fortress. Another fortification had now to be carried before the besiegers could occupy the place. This was also a pallisade somewhat stronger than the outer one. It was known that within this spot Theodore, with a small but devoted party of the Chiefs and followers, was posted. The storming party again advanced with a cheer which, as they approached the goal, heightened into a deafening shout, and in a very brief space of time our gallant troops carried the place, shooting down with their Sniders the enemy who still opposed them, and in a few minutes the gateway was filled with the dead and dying. One of the first objects which met the gaze of the conquerors was the bleeding corpse of a man, about the middle height, dressed in the ordinary garb of the country. This was the dead body of Theodorus! After re-entering the fortress he must have thrown off his rich apparel and put on a plain dress and fought side by side with his followers. It is conjectured that the King, on hearing the victorious shout of our troops on entering the inner pallisade, gave up all as lost, and that rather than fall into our hands alive he had made up his mind to destroy himself. With this intent he must have placed the muzzle of a loaded pistol in his mouth, pulled the trigger, and discharged the deadly weapon, the bullet from which passed through the back of his head. An examination of the body by Drs. Lumsdaine and Blano proved beyond doubt that it was by such means that this desperate man had come to his end. The body presented a ghastly sight to look upon. It was that of a man about fifty years of age, of middle stature, with a long hooked nose, shaggy black eyebrows which came down to a point and met together. The mouth was large and drooping. The forehead was rather high. Altogether he had the appearance of a desperate cold-blooded man, of one who was steeped in cruelty and crime, who had never brooked opposition to his will, where his vices led him to excesses such as only a monster in human form could indulge in. Thus ended the career of a man who had for sometime filled a prominent niche in the history of the world. He was buried by our men, without any ceremony whatever, shortly after his death.

On obtaining possession of the place a great deal of property was found, consisting of shields, spears, muskets, books, church furniture, horse-trappings, and a number of other things. No money was discovered. Some of the most valuable of these articles were carried away by the troops and are now in camp. They are to be sold by auction before we leave this. The two widowed queens of Theodorus are now in our camp, and also a son of the deceased King. The lad is about eight years of age apparently. The liberated captives are also here. The whole of Theodorus' army with their women and children have been permitted to leave this part of the country for Gondar. They number some twenty to thirty thousand. Some of the men are wounded, and as they passed us going down the pass the other day they presented a sad spectacle of suffering. The whole of the steep mountain road was crowded with these poor fugitives, and as they pressed on, many of them were crushed beneath the horses' feet. There were two roads leading from the top of the pass, which met about two-thirds of the way down by a steep descent. The upper road gave way all of a sudden, when hundreds of men, women, children, horses, mules, and donkeys fell down into the lower road with a fearful crash amidst the cries of the unfortunate creatures.

It having been determined by the Commander-in-Chief to raze Magdala to the ground, preparations for doing so were made accordingly, and this morning (17th April) a few barrels of gunpowder were ignited, and shortly afterwards the place was in flames. It continued to burn all day, and at night the ruins of the place were still smoking. As soon as we can make the necessary arrangements the army will quit the country.

CAMP DELANTE, 19TH APRIL.

The whole of the troops from Magdala, with exception of a portion of those left behind with the heavy baggage and some of the Commissariat stores, marched in here yesterday, and the portion so left came in early this morning, bringing with them the remainder of the elephants. Up to this time only one of these huge beasts has died. It is understood that the second division of the army will commence their march downwards on the 21st. The captives and the pioneer force will probably leave this to-morrow. There will be no unnecessary haste in sending the troops down. The marches will be as short as can be, so as not to cause delay in the embarkation of the troops. The weather is now fine, though cold and windy at night, and to-day the sun is blazing forth.

I have been since informed that Captain Pritchard, of the Royal Engineers, was also wounded on the day when Magdala was stormed, but not very seriously. The number of wounded on that occasion on our side amounted to only five, making altogether in both actions thirty-four, all of whom are, I am glad to say, doing well.

CAMP DELANTE, 20TH APRIL.

IN my hurriedly written letter of the 17th, I think I forgot to mention one singular occurrence which happened on the day when Theodorus' reign of tyranny and oppression came to a tragic end. Just at the moment when the storming party were pushing on to the pallisade which defended the entrance to the fortress of Magdala, a black halo was observed round the sun; the murky cloud encircled the glorious luminary for a considerable distance. This was observed particularly by the natives, who called attention to the very remarkable phenomenon. They said, and I think believed, that this was an omen of the downfall of the Negoos. I refrain from commenting upon the matter, contenting myself with merely noting the fact.

From official sources I am enabled to state that on the morning of Good Friday, 10th April, the British troops crossed the river Bashelo by a tremendously steep descent, about 4,000 feet, from the plain of Delanta, the object of the Commander-in-Chief being to reconnoitre the position of the enemy at and around Magdala. Theodore, as the advance column of our troops approached, opened fire upon them with some six or seven guns, which were in position on one of the hills, some one thousand feet above the road we were traversing, and with a force of between three or four thousand men armed with muskets, matchlock and spears, made a desperate sortie from the fort. Our men met the enemy in a manner which will never be effaced from the memory of those who witnessed it, they returned the fire with the greatest alacrity, the bullets from the Sniders literally falling like hailstones on the affrighted host of Abyssinians. It is not to be wondered that they fled in dismay and confusion into the fort and up the hill sides. At first a few of them looked over the parapet, and as surely as they did so they were picked out by our men, which soon had the effect of making them invisible to those outside. The loss of the enemy was heavy. The steel gun battery and rocket brigade did good service. At the close of the day Theodore sent into the British camp Lieutenant Prideaux and Mr. Flad, to offer terms of capitulation, but Sir Robert Napier, very properly, would listen to nothing of the sort from the crest-fallen despot, but demanded that he should surrender immediately the whole of the European captives. It was soon after this that the second brigade joined the force before Magdala. The conduct of the troops was excellent and beyond all praise. On the following day the whole of the European captives were released by Theodorus and sent into our camp. They all appeared, and doubtless were, in excellent health and spirits. Theodore, however, showed no sign which would lead us to suppose that he would surrender. Twenty-four hours were then given him to decide. His troops were deserting him on all sides, and those that still remained, it was apparent, were in most respects completely demoralized. The time given to the King to surrender having expired and all preparation being completed, on the morning of the 13th, Easter Monday, the attack on the formidable fort of Magdala was commenced. The severe lesson the enemy had received on the previous Friday told seriously upon Theodore, and a portion of his Chiefs and followers now laid down their arms and submitted to the British without asking for any terms whatever, at the same time evacuating the strong position of Selassie which commanded the fort of Magdala and the approaches thereto. Theodore, with the few who still remained faithful to his cause, had already returned to Magdala, bringing down with him a number of guns, all of which, however, were abanded in the narrow plateau between the hills. Soon after this place was taken by assault, and the King destroyed himself in the manner previously narrated.

The guns taken from the enemy amounted to thirty-seven; some of them were brass and exceedingly well made, while others of iron were of considerable calibre. These engines of warfare in the hands of competent men would have proved a most formidable obstacle to us, as the enemy was supplied with ample stores of ammunition. They have since been completely destroyed.

From what I have learned within the last few hours it is certain that the cause of the Abyssinian tyrant was hopelessly lost from the time that the approach of the British army was known in the country. He had frequently said to those around him, and also to Mr. Rassam, that he looked with great anxiety for our coming, and often asked previously what could detain us so long on the way. At length he received information that our advanced posts were within a few marches of Magdala, and although he still kept up an appearance of confidence as to the result of an encounter with us while in the presence of his troops generally, yet it was but too evident to those in his more immediate confidence that he was becoming more dispirited every succeeding day. It appears that the whole of the Gallas were up in arms beyond and around Magdala, awaiting the opportunity of pouncing down upon their blood stained enemy should he venture to leave Magdala with the intention of proceeding to the southward of the stronghold. We have no reason to believe that these people have the slightest love, or even sympathy for or with us, but their detestation of the King and the burning desire to vanquish him made them tolerate our presence amongst them for the time. As soon as we quitted Magdala, the Gallas in large numbers went in, notwithstanding that the place was still smouldering from the flames we had kindled. I have reason to believe that some buildings containing considerable stores of powder and ammunition, however, escaped the general conflagration. This would be a rich prize for these people. Magdala and the country around within six or seven miles was in a deplorable condition even before we left. No water was to be obtained, and the stench rising from the rotting carcases of men and beasts which were strewed in all directions rendered it impossible to remain there any longer.

We had a grand demonstration in camp this morning. Yesterday orders were given for the whole of the troops here to turn out for parade on the plain outside this encampment. Accordingly at daylight all was bustle in the lines, the dragoons and light cavalry were busy trapping their horses and cleaning their accoutrements; the same scene of activity also presented itself on the ground occupied by the Artillery, while the Naval Brigade was also fully occupied in arranging the rocket battery on the backs of their mules. The infantry regiments and the Sappers and Miners were likewise completing their arrangements, and soon after 9 o'clock the whole of the troops marched out to the spot on which the demonstration was to take place. It was about 10 o'clock when the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by a large staff, the representatives of the several foreign powers, and others left the camp. On arriving on the grounds I found the troops drawn up in line by divisions, extending for a considerable distance. As we rode towards the right, the Artillery fired a salute in honour of the Commander-in-Chief, and a smart canter soon brought us up to the extreme right. The Chief then commenced the inspection, riding slowly along in front of the troops to the extreme left. The force then formed into column, and the gallant General and his staff moved off to the flag-staff, when the whole of the force marched passed, led by the cavalry brigade, the band of each regiment playing as they came up to the saluting point. This occupied a considerable time, and when all had passed, orders were given to form square, this having been, after some little necessary delay, effected, we found ourselves in the centre; when Sir Robert rode out a few yards in advance and addressed the troops very briefly, complimenting them on the victory they had gained so gloriously a few days before. His Excellency then requested the Adjutant-General, Colonel Thesiger, to read the General Order of the day.

Thereupon the Colonel read the following Order:

"Soldiers of the Army of Abyssinia, the Queen and the people of England entrusted to you a very arduous and difficult expedition to release our countrymen from a long and painful captivity, and to vindicate the honour of our country, which had been outraged by Theodore, King of Abyssinia.

"I congratulate you with all my heart on the noble way in which you have fulfilled the commands of our Sovereign.

"You have braved, often under a tropical sun, or amidst storms of rain and sleet, four hundred miles of mountain and difficult country.

"You have crossed many steep and precipitous ranges of mountains more than ten thousand feet in altitude, where supplies could not keep pace with you.

"When you arrived within reach of your enemy, though with scanty food, and some of you for many hours without either food or water; in four days you passed the formidable chasm of the Bashelo, and defeated the army of Theodore, which poured down upon you from their lofty fortress in full confidence of victory.

"A host of many thousands have laid down their arms at your feet. You have captured and destroyed upwards of thirty pieces of artillery, many of great weight and efficiency, with ample stores of ammunition. You have stormed the almost inaccessible fortress of Magdala, defended by Theodore with the desperate remnant of his Chiefs and followers. After you forced the entrance, Theodore, who never showed mercy, distrusted the offer of mercy which had been held out to him, and died by his own hand.

"You have released not only the British captives, but those of other friendly nations. You have unloosed the chains of more than ninety of the principal Chiefs of Abyssinia.

"Magdala, in which so many victims have been slaughtered, has been committed to the flames and remains only a scorched rock. One complete and rapid success is due—first, to the mercy of God, whose hand I feel assured has been on us in a just cause; secondly, to the high spirit with which you have been inspired.

"Indian soldiers have forgotten the restrictions of race and creed, to keep pace with their European comrades.

"Never has an army entered on a war with more honourable feelings than yours. This has carried you through many fatigues and difficulties; you have been only eager for the moment when you could close with your enemy.

"The remembrance of your privations will pass away quickly, but your gallant exploits will live in history. The Queen and the people of England will appreciate your services.

"On my part, as your Commander, I thank you for your devotion to your duty and the good discipline you have maintained. Not a single complaint has been made against a soldier of fields injured or villages molested, in property or person.

"We must not forget what we owe to our comrades who have been labouring for us in the sultry climate of Zoula and the pass of Koomaylee, or in the monotony of the posts which maintained our communication. Each and all would have given all they possessed to be with us, but they deserve our gratitude.

"I shall watch over your safety to the moment of your re-embarkation, and to the end of my life remember with pride that I have commanded you."

Upon the conclusion of this part of the ceremony, the Chief requested the foreign officers present, who had accompanied the Expedition all along, to come to the front. This was immediately done, when Sir Robert, in a few well timed and appropriate remarks, formally handed over the foreign captives to the representatives of their different nationalities. The whole of the captives were on the ground, and the fair faces of the ladies radiant with smiles of joy at the termination of their long captivity lent an air of pleasantness to the scene. The Chief then addressed a few words of congratulation to the late captives. The troops now reformed, but in column, and the Artillery fired a royal salute in honour of the victory over Theodorus' army, the remainder of the troops saluting at the same time. Then Sir Robert once more advanced and called upon the men to give three cheers for the Queen! This was responded to in a manner such as it could only be responded to by British troops. It was certainly a novel and exciting scene to hear the "welken ring" again and again in this wild country. Thousands of natives were present and must have been immensely impressed with what they saw. This ended the parade and the men marched off to their lines.

The sale of the loot taken in Magdala was afterwards commenced, and lasted all day. Most of the articles realized large prices, and for some of them really fabulous rates were given. One pair of silver slippers, supposed to have belonged to Theodorus' favourite queen, fetched Rs. 200.

The pleasure of the day, however, were somewhat damped by the death of Dr. Deeble, who had been for some days past suffering from acute dysentery. The remains of the deceased were carried to the grave in the evening with military honours.

A portion of the captives are to leave camp in the morning. We shall all be off in a day or two on our way back to Zoulla, marching down by easy stages, halting at eight different posts.

CAMP TACAZZA, 27TH APRIL.

WE are now all on our way down and reached this place yesterday evening after a long and fatiguing march from Ghassoo. It was generally understood that we were to move down to the coast by easy stages, but like most things that are "generally understood," it has turned out to be a mistake. On Tuseday afternoon last (21st inst.) we marched with the first brigade from Delante plain to the top of the Chetta Pass. Soon after and on the following morning the troops commenced the descent of the Pass and there was a good deal of crowding and crushing at starting. The road is a very steep one, and about four or five miles in extent. It was intended to halt for a few minutes at the bottom in the bed and on the banks of the river Chetta, but in consequence of the recent exodus of the Abyssinians from Magdala they took this way and encamped here a few days before, leaving behind them a fearful amount of filth and abominations such as always mark the track of an army of these people. The offal and remains of animals strewed the whole surface of the ground for a considerable distance, and other indications of their whereabouts were not wanting. This over, the ascent on the other side of the river had to be made. It was a tough job to get over this road, which was made by Theodore at the commencement of the year for the purpose of taking his artillery up to Magdala: no attention whatever had been paid to gradients, and in many places it was both steep and rugged. The distance from the bed of the river to the top of the Pass must be between five and six miles, and as the sun was very hot and the dust somewhat thick, by the large amount of traffic passing on, the journey was one of considerable hardship and toil. There are sure to be accidents of some kind or another on these mountain passes. In course of time I managed to reach the top, and a short ride across the plain brought us to some springs, from which we obtained some deliciously cool water both for ourselves and our jaded steeds. Shortly afterwards Bet Hor was reached, where the brigade encamped for the night. The route showed our march for the next day to be Sindee, but as the Abyssinians, spoken of above, had gone on to this place and left an abundance of similar traces here as in the bed of the river, we were obliged to go on to Abdikoom, a few miles further on. Next morning at early dawn the force moved out of camp on their way to Ghassoo, distant some sixteen miles, but as one of the knowing ones of the Quarter Master General's Department had heard that there was a near cut across country which would save a few miles, the guide was ordered to lead in that direction. After proceeding some few miles on our way, this gentleman admitted that he did not know the road; in consequence of which the trumpets sounded a halt. After a pause we resumed our march and went on for a short distance, when we were again brought to a deadlock from the same cause. After several of these mishaps the right road was at length struck, when the march was continued without further interruption to Ghassoo. As I had been all day with the advance party, a considerable time elapsed before my baggage came up. I therefore rode over to the Commissariat store, where I was told that rum and sugar would be issued that day. This was considered to be glorious news, as no sugar had been served out for a considerable time, and the supply of rum had not for a long while pervaded the camp of the British troops, except on one solitary occasion when the parade which I noticed in my last took place. This was a very cold night, and as wood was scarce we were glad to turn in as soon as we could get our meal cooked. Next morning I discovered that the water which had been left outside the tent during the night was covered with a think coating of ice. A cup of tea was all that we had time to take before we were off again for Tacazza. This march was originally intended to be made in two days, but it had since been determined to do it in one. Nothing of moment occurred on the way until we reached the top of the pass. On arriving there I learned that the column had gone down, and that the baggage animals had just commenced to file off in single line for the descent. Through the very admirable (?) arrangements of the Quarter Master General's Department a disgraceful amount of confusion took place here. A large number of mules and other pack animals had already arrived, and thousands more were still passing on from the rear. The crushing and pressure was already great and was becoming more and more so every minute. I found that there was only one officer to manage the whole affair, and on enquiry I also learned that he had been compelled to remain in the last camp until all had left, when he had to hurry on here. As may be expected he got to the head of the pass after the approach to it had become crowded, and was, therefore, unable to prevent the confusion which ensued. Only imagine one officer to do this work! Had he the eyes of an Argus and the energy and strength of a Hercules he could not have effected it. The road at the top was along a zigzag gallery, and the path being very narrow and sloping to the edge of the precipice, the descent had to be made with considerable caution, notwithstanding which, however, I saw one laden beast fall over, but whether it was recovered or not I did not ascertain. The baggage was coming in during the whole of the night, and did not all reach camp until long after daylight this morning.

The Commander-in-Chief is very anxious to get down to Zoula with the whole of the troops, and I suppose that it is in consequence of this that the force has been divided into only two brigades, otherwise it might have been better to have marched down in smaller bodies, as the way would not have been so blocked in the passes, the Commissariat arrangements would have been more complete, and the baggage would be able to reach camp at an earlier hour. Of course those in authority here are responsible for everything they do; and it may be that I am not in a position to form an opinion on the subject. Nevertheless, I know that it causes very great delay on the march, prevents the parties in charge of baggage and the rear-guard from getting up till a late—in some instances a very late—hour. This again prevents the men from getting their meals properly cooked at night, and as they always start at a very early hour in the morning, they have to put up during the day with a bit of coarsely dressed food such as they can carry in their haversacks. The duty is very heavy too, with guards, pickets, fatigues, &c. A very large number of men also have to act as mule-drivers during the day. These duties and the necessary hardship of the march tell very much on the native troops and swell the sick list to a great extent. During the first two or three days we had scarcely any thing in the Commissariat, but meat and flour for the men, and grain for the horses—the supply of grass being very scanty. I was for some days unable to procure any from that department, and had to purchase it from the Abyssinians at the rate of a dollar per day; wood, too, is scarce, and can only be obtained in small quantities with considerable difficulty. It may be that things will improve as we get lower down. The means of transit is still insufficient, and though we hear almost daily of large purchases of baggage animals being made from the natives of the country, yet there is far from being enough to do the work.

There is not much to be said in the way of news. The natives down below are becoming very troublesome. General Malcolm, who is in command of the second division at Addigerat in Tigre, reports to the Commander-in-Chief that several small parties of our men, mostly unarmed, have been attacked and looted by the natives, and in some instances cruelly treated. One poor fellow, a bheestie I believe, was mutilated in a manner peculiar to Abyssinians. Near Ahanga two sowars in charge of the mail were pounced upon a few days ago by a strong party of natives, and the mail bags carried off. I understand that the escort belonged to the 10th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers) and that they had no firearms. This has occurred more than once of late, and may occur again. It is now more dangerous than ever for small parties to march alone. The Commander-in-Chief has been in comunication with the General and other officers in the "disturbed districts" on the subject, and directs that the parties out on survey should be provided with a strong escort on all occasions, and that where such escort cannot be provided such survey is to cease for the present. Sir Robert is very desirous to prevent, if possible, any collision with these marauders, so that our stay in the country may not be retarded. But I have reason to believe that summary vengeance will yet have to be taken on some of the Chiefs who should be held responsible for the doings of their people. If a few of their villages were burnt down and some of the scoundrels hung up by the roadside, I have no doubt that it would bring them to their senses.

I am told that the affair of the 10th instant, in front of Magdala, was the result of a blunder. The Quarter Master General it would seem had reported to the Chief that he was in possession of a certain position before such was really the case, and that it was in consequence of such report that the Commander-in-Chief ordered the advance to be made on Magdala with the vanguard. As it happened, the blunder caused no harm to us; for the unexpected attack by the Abyssinians was met by our men with the most praiseworthy alacrity. It might, however, have been otherwise. Sir Robert was very much annoyed at the affair, and expressed himself on the spot and afterwards in very strong terms, indeed, to the author of the blunder.

Lieutenant Morgan, R. E., died last night in camp of brain fever. The deceased officer had been ill for some days, in fact ever since the army left Magdala. He was buried this morning with military honours. Captain Roberts, 4th King's Own, who was wounded in the action on the 10th instant, I am sorry to say, is far from well. The medicos, it would seem, were anxious to save the wounded man's arm, and therefore refrained at the time from amputating it. I am afraid that this was an error of judgment as it is now said that the patient is suffering, severely in consequence, and that he is not in a condition to be operated upon now.

The natives still continue to bring in an abundance of supplies, but the demand is proportionately increased in consequence of our moving in such large numbers. Small articles are the dearest. The people ask a dollar for a sheep or goat and often the same for a fowl, a bundle of hay, straw, or an armful of wood. Honey and butter can only be obtained at high prices and with considerable trouble; eggs too are in great demand, while the supply is far from being adequate. A short time ago I purchased three fowls for a dollar; yesterday they wanted a dollar each for very indifferent birds. The native bread is called "gogo," and is made of coarse flour or "tef" into thick heavy cakes. You have to pay a dollar for nine or ten of these luxuries; the flavour is not very good, being sourish. There is another and lighter kind of bread, made into large soft cakes, of a better description of flour, which, when new and eaten with honey, is very palatable, but it is only in some places that it is procurable.

There is a good deal of speculation as to what the troops are to get from Government in the way of field pay

the subject. The captives, who were all present in the square, were brought up to His Excellency, and the foreign officers being requested to come to the front, Sir Robert Napier thanked them, feeling sure that all ranks would join with him in doing so, for having accompanied the force, and shared their fatigues and their privations. His Excellency then formally made over to them the captives belonging to their respective countries. It is confidently hoped that the Governments referred to will testify their obligation to the British force by conferring a medal, or at all events some decoration to all concerned in the capture of Magdala. Considering they have been put to no expense they may well attend to the above suggestion. Three cheers were then given for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and a royal salute fired. This done, Sir Charles Staveley reformed the Division into a line of contiguous column of quarter distance, advanced, and gave the general salute to His Excellency, the only omission being a hearty cheer, which would have been given with a will by every man in the force. Sir Robert Napier has himself commanded the force, and this is what the men appreciated. Never was a Commander more popular, and more deservedly so. Troops were marched to quarters, and the sale of the loot commenced. The prices were simply fabulous, shields worth thirty to forty rupees at the outside realising on an average Rs. 160, but all wished to possess some reminiscense of Magdala, and hence the desire to have something. The prize committee first put on one side about twenty of the best articles, chiefly silver drums, silver crosses, and two or three of the best shields. The 4th King's Own and 33rd had the first choice—the remainder being apportioned by lottery to each commanding officer. The amount realized by the sale, His Excellency proposes distributing between the rank and file only. I do not think a fairer arrangement could have been made, although I dare say the sum will be much larger than was at first anticipated.

I am sorry to report the death of Surgeon Deeble, Staff Surgeon, which occurred this morning. He had been ill for a long time, but lately hopes were entertained of his recovery. During the night a relapse took place and he died at 4 o'clock A.M.

21st.—The auction has been continued to-day, the same fabulous price being given for everything. The 2nd Brigade leaves to-day, the 1st Brigade to-morrow. Thus will commence our steady retrograde movement, and there is not a soldier in the force who does not rejoice at the business being over. According to the marches that have been laid down, the 1st Division will all be at Senafe about the 23rd or 24th May. About six halts have been arranged for the marches, remaining very much as when we came up. Great dissatisfaction continues to be felt at the management of the post, and I have just heard that Mr. Donaldson, who was in charge of the post at head-quarters, has been transferred to the 2nd Brigade. The Zoola office is simply incapable of performing their duties properly, owing to want of hands—sickness having well nigh laid the whole office up, but as we retire it is to be hoped our mails will come in more regularly.

The weather is unusually hot and trying during the day; nights very cold, rain happily holding off; but we must expect some drenchings before we reach Senafe. The sick and wounded are generally doing well.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 24TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. *Rangoon*, Captain Rennoldson, arrived in the harbour on Saturday morning, from Suez, with the English mail of the 24th April. She sailed from Suez on the 4th, and reached Aden on the 9th, resuming her voyage the same day. She brings the English mails just as usual, for it appears that the telegram we published on the 8th inst. in reference to an omission to forward the Marseilles mail "for India and Bombay" referred to the Government bags alone.

The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.—Messrs. J. Innes, J. Neil, W. Cleminson, Alex Russell, Thomson, R. F. Spring, J. T. Hardy; Mr. and Mrs. Watson. Mr. and Mrs. C. Ward, Mrs. J. Hart and infant, Mr. J. Delamotte, Mrs. Turner.
From Marseilles.—Capt. Pym, Mr. Aber, Mr. Colston, Mr. and Mrs. Knight, Major C. F. Brown, and Lieut. Walker.
From Suez.—Capt. Utterson.
From Aden.—Mr. and Mrs. Clabby, and 3 children.

In the course of her voyage the *Rangoon* passed the s. s. *Delhi* (Suez to Bombay), the s. s. *Simla* (Calcutta to Suez), the barque *Frederick Warren*, and the s. s. *Asia*.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Overland Mail, April 24.)

Sir Stafford Northcote has laid before Parliament two bills for modifying the existing system of Indian government both at home and in India. Power is given to the Governor-General to form Bengal into a presidency on the footing of Madras and Bombay, with or without a council.

A deputation has waited upon Sir Stafford Northcote to urge the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the financial relations of England with India. Sir S. Northcote promised to consult the Cabinet and the Indian Council on the subject.

The committee appointed to inquire into the desirability of employing Indian native troops on colonial service, have reported that it would be unwise to make any considerable change in the direction proposed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented his Budget on April 23. Including the estimated expenditure for the Abyssinian expedition, there is a deficiency of 2,078,000*l.*, which is to be provided for by an addition of 2*d.* to the income-tax.

Mr. Gladstone's bill for the abolition of compulsory church-rates has been read a second time in the House of Lords, but it is proposed to refer it to a select committee.

There have been discussions in the House of Commons on the relations of Government with the joint-stock Indian irrigation companies, and on the affairs of Ceylon.

The persons charged with complicity in the Clerkenwell explosion have been on their trial at the Old Bailey since April 20. One of them, Ann Justice, has been acquitted.

Mr. Eyre has been charged at Bow-street with issuing an illegal proclamation of martial-law in Jamaica. The magistrate declares that he has adjourned the case pending an application to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus.

A widow lady, Mrs. Lyon, has instituted a suit in Chancery against Mr. Home, the spiritualist, for the restitution of 60,000*l.*, obtained from her while under the influence of his spiritual manifestations. The trial is not concluded.

The Prince and Princess of Wales leave Ireland to-day (April 24). They have been everywhere most cordially received.

Prince Humbert of Italy was married to his cousin the Princess Margaret of Savoy on April 22.

Marshal Narvaez is dead and the Spanish Minister has resigned.

President Johnson's defence has been closed, and the prosecutors have commenced their reply.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Colonel Thomas McGoun, Madras Infty.; General Sir James Simpson; Lieutenant-General Wm. Booth; the Bishop of Hereford, and Sir Francis Wood, Bart.

There is a fair demand for money, but the supply is plentiful.

The price of Consols to-day is 93¼ to 93⅜ for money, and 93⅜ to 93⅜ for account (May 5.)

Rates of Exchange—Bank's drawing rates on Calcutta and Madras, 1*s.* 11 13-16*d.* to 1*s.* 11¾*d.* to 2*s.* per rupee.

Cotton at Liverpool—11¼*d.* to 13*d.*; Surat, 10*d.* to 12*d.*; Egyptian, 12*d.* to 17½*d.* Total sales, 69,780 bales—29,600 for speculation and export. Imports, 118,260 bales. Market strong.

Cotton Goods at Manchester—Market quiet, and business small.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(Overland Mail, April 24.)

THE Easter Holidays are over. Parliament has reassembled. London is fast receiving back the stream of life which poured out of it a fortnight ago; and in a little while we shall be in the midst of the great political conflict to which so many have been looking forward with eager expectations or anxious forebodings. But the interest taken in the issue of the great oncoming party fight has somewhat subsided under the now almost general conviction that it will have no immediate effect upon the position of the Government. We have more than once foreshadowed the language likely to be used by Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues; and the opposite party appear now to recognize the force of the argument, or at all events they are not prepared to resist its co-agency. Mr. Gladstone admits that he did not, when the present Parliament was elected, expect that the Irish Church question would so soon press forward for solution; and some of his followers have openly expressed their opinion that the issue ought to be determined by a Parliament elected by the enlarged constituencies. Mr. Fawcett, for example, said the other day, at a great meeting held in the Metropolitan (Mr. Spurgeon's) Tabernacle, that, "as regarded the Ministry, they must do nothing rash. He chiefly wished to see the House of Commons authoritatively express its opinion on the Irish Church, and give it to the country in such a way that it must, whatever is done, be the question of questions at the next general election. What they were bound to do was to insist upon the Scotch and Irish Reform Bills being passed in such time that they might have the general election early next year, so that the next Parliament might be the first householder Parliament of the people of England. Anxious as he was for the disendowment of the Irish Church, and to see a liberal measure of education carried, as well as other reforms effected, he yet deemed it their duty to leave the final carrying of all great questions to a larger constituency."

In the opinion thus expressed the outside public very generally share; and, so far as we can judge from present indications, it would seem that the general wish is that no changes should take place during the present year, but that the business now before Parliament should be got through without any disturbance of the system, and the both parties should gird up their loins for the great struggle of 1869.

Of course there are few week people who will be moved by the "No Popery" cry, especially if they can be persuaded that Mr. Gladstone is in league with the Pope. Of course, it is a part of the game of those who would maintain the Irish Protestant Church Establishment, to endeavour to disseminate the belief that it is not in the interests of justice, but in the interests of the Papacy, that the present movement is being made in favour of disestablishment. Hence a story, which would be absurd but for the wickedness of the falsehood, to the effect that a compact had been entered into between Mr. Gladstone and the Pope, through agency of Archbishop Manning. Dr. Manning has publicly declared that there is not a word of truth in the story; so the first "No Popery" lie has been exploded. These "weak inventions of the enemy" are likely to increase in frequency and malignancy; but they are not very likely to have any real influence upon the country until Mr. Mill has his way, and all the old women in the country are suffered to go the poll.

It might have been supposed that, coming on just at the present time, Fenian trials might have done something to help the No-Popery party. The great Clerkenwell outrage has more of the "Guy Fawkes" in it than anything we have yet seen. And yet although, from day to day, the newspapers furnish column after column of detailed evidence relating to this great atrocity there is only a languid interest in the proceedings. This is, doubtless, to be attributed in no small degree to the long protracted inquiry at the police-court, which well nigh exhausted all the facts of the case. The evidence seems to be very clear against the majority of the accused persons, and there is small doubt of their conviction.

Meanwhile, timid people have been alarmed by the announcement of an attempt to blow up Buckingham Palace with Greek fire. That great stack of unserviceable and unsightly buildings would not be very easily blown up, and some people may think that so long as no one is hurt, it does not much signify how soon it is blown up. All that we know of this attempt is that a couple of suspicious-looking workmen, suspected of Fenian proclivities, have been arrested in St. James's-park with some combustible materials in a basket. The suspected stuff has been sent to a chemist for analysis, and the prisoners have been remanded. It will probably appear that the whole affair is of a very trumpery character.

But as a set-off to such matters as these in England, we have to report the loyal reception of the Prince of Wales and Princess of Wales in Ireland. The Royal visit seems to have been in every respect a success. It is over now. But it will live for some time in the memory of the nation. The Princess of Wales seems to have won the hearts of the people by wearing Irish poplins of the true national colour. This may be a small matter in itself; but it would be no small thing if something could be done effectively to popularize and so revive Irish manufactures, which are now in a languishing state. Irish poplins are, we believe, more worn in Paris than in London. Very few are seen in England now-a-days, and it may not unfairly be assumed that those who supply the upper classes of English society are, for some reason or other, more anxious to induce their customers to purchase foreign goods than those of home manufacture. Irish linens, too, are now little in demand; and therefore flax cultivation much less profitable than it was. Altogether, except perhaps in Londonderry, where the Irish Catholic population is comparatively scanty, the indigenous manufactures have long been in a declining state; but a very little effort on the part of wealthy Englishmen would soon resuscitate them, to the infinite benefit of the country.

Last night, Mr. Ward Hunt, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, made the financial statement—or, in common phraseology, produced his Budget. It was by no means an enviable task that lay before him. In the first place, he had been suffering from indisposition, the physical labour imposed upon him was therefore a source of distress. In the second place, he occupied a position which had been held for many years past by the great luminaries of the Lower House, Gladstone and Disraeli; and there was very little of that interest in the occasion which is such a stimulus to oratorical effort. It was observed, indeed, that the House had more the appearance of an Indian than of an English Budget night. And in the third place, he had the very discouraging duty of announcing an unprosperous condition of the public revenue. We have not for a long time been in such a depressed financial condition. That miserable word *deficit* stares us in the face; and, as a necessary result, we have increased taxation. The principle of making good all deficiencies, of meeting all extraordinary expenditure, by increasing the income-tax seems now to be admitted as the general result of perplexed financiers. It is very easy. It does not sound much. It is only another penny. But the old saying "Take care of your pence, and your pounds will take care of themselves," may well be reproduced, with a difference. "Take away my pence, and my pounds disappear," may well be the plaint of the tax-payer. Men of fixed incomes have now to contend against high prices and high taxes, without any possibility of increasing their receipts; and the consequence necessarily must be a diminished consumption of those articles which bring, in the way of customs and excise, grist to the great Treasury mill. It is not a pleasant state of things; for it looks very much as though the evil must perpetuate itself.

We wish that, in our own particular interests, we could carry a bill through Parliament prohibiting Secretaries of State and others from bringing forward any important measures relating to India on the evening before the despatch of the mail. Last night, after the Imperial Budget had been disposed of, Sir Stafford Northcote introduced his two long-promised bills for the better government of India. One related to the constitution of the Home Government of India and the other to the local Governments. It is the fate of nearly all speeches, Ministerial or otherwise, relating to India, to be very imperfectly or incorrectly reported. We have taken what appears to be the best report of Sir Stafford Northcote's speech—that which has appeared in the *Times*. We believe it to be in most respects substantially correct. The bills themselves are not yet printed—their contents, therefore, are only to be gathered from the reported speech. It appears that the Council of India is to remain very much on its present footing; at all events there is no indication in the published speech of any intention to reduce either the number of Councillors or the period of service. To some extent their power is to be reduced—because they are not henceforth to have a voice in the appointment of members of the Indian Councils. In India, the hands of the Governor-General are to be strengthened by giving him greater power to overrule his Council. The question of the constitution of the new Government of Bengal, it appears, is to be left to be decided in India; power is to be given to the Governor-General to erect Bengal into a presidency, either with or without a Council. Then the principle of a larger participation of the natives of India in the executive government of their country is admitted, and measures are to be taken to give it effect. These appear to be the principal points of the proposed reforms. The bills have formally passed their first reading, and on the 14th of May, or about that date their second reading will be moved. It is not improbable that on some points they will meet with opposition in committee.

We referred in our last to a movement made by the East India Association to solicit her Majesty to consent to the grant of a royal commission to inquire into the accounts between the Imperial and Indian exchequers, with a view to their being placed on a permanent footing of a more satisfactory character than that which at present exists. On Wednesday last a deputation, headed by Colonel Sykes, and composed of many influential gentlemen connected with India, went up to Sir Stafford Northcote at the India Office and made a formal representation of their wishes. The whole question had been most elaborately discussed by Mr. Knight, of the *Times of India*, in a pamphlet which Sir Stafford Northcote said that he had perused with the greatest attention. The Indian Minister admitted the importance of the subject and the cogency of much which had been adduced in favour of the royal commission, but pointed out the many difficulties in the way of satisfactory settlement of the questions at issue, which he thought were larger than could be dealt with by a commission. He, however, promised to take the opinion of his colleagues in the Cabinet and also of the Council of India; and whatever might be the practical result as regards the proposed royal commission, the subject would always be kept steadily in view.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
April 16	Clitheroe	Roberts	Gravesend.
21	Ouangandy	Brown	Deal.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDER.	FOR.
April 15	Zelica	Stephens	Bombay.
	Albasra	Griffin	Do.
17	Pride of England	Taylor	Aden.
18	Jane Rowlands	Hughes	Bombay.
	Ravenscliffe		Kurrachee.
	Beeston Castle	Doyle	Aden.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Joanne D'Arc, Cardiff to Aden, March 13, lat. N., long. 30 W.
Jumna, Liverpool to Bombay, March 2, lat. 5 N., long. 21 W.
Kennington, Clyde to Bombay, March 26, lat. 44 N., long 12 W.
Undaunted, Glasgow to Bombay, Feb. 11, lat. 28 S., long. 66 E.

BOMBAY.

THE s. s. *Rangoon*, which arrived from Suez on Saturday, brought nine lakhs of rupees in specie.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of five rupees from "Perozshaw" as a contribution on behalf of the widow and orphans of the late John Robinson, gunner.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institution will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, this evening, at 5 o'clock.

A CASE of accidental death occurred on Saturday morning to a woman named Mithibai, aged eighty-one years. Deceased resided at Hanuman Lane and had gone out as usual at seven o'clock to draw water from a well in the vicinity. She had accidentally fallen into the water, however, and though some neighbours heard the splash, raised an alarm and got a Parsee diver to recover the body, life was extinct ere these efforts were completed. A Coroner's inquest was held at the well on Saturday morning and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ON Saturday evening the Victoria Dramatic corps performed the first of their representations before a very crowded native audience in the Grant Road Theatre. We were much pleased with the grace and ease of most of the actors in their respective parts; while the acting of one or two appeared to us to be rather overdone. We are sure the amateurs will improve by a little more practice in their art. The local farce was a capital success, the principal feature being the mimickery of the system of holding coroner's juries in Bombay,—in which the members composing them are summoned when they may be going to their business and put to considerable inconvenience. The interpreter to the coroner excited much laughter by his literal translation into English of the evidence of native witnesses. The performance will be repeated on Thursday evening at half prices.

A SINGULAR case of accidental poisoning occurred on board a ship lying in the harbour here, on Friday last. It seems that a labourer named Mahadoo Gopall Dosar and several others left the Dockyard that afternoon and went on board a vessel from Abyssinia then lying in the harbour. Whilst working amongst some rubbish on the deck they found a dark bottle lying amongst the material. This was filled with a white liquid and, unrequested by any one, three of them drank of the contents. Immediately afterwards these were seized with vomiting and were sent ashore to the Jamsetjee Hospital where Mahadoo died soon afterwards. A Coroner's inquest was held in the hospital on Saturday, but was then adjourned till Wednesday first at noon.

IN the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Connon was engaged on Friday afternoon in disposing of a number of cases at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner. In one of these Manockjee Merwanjee was charged with not complying with an order given on 24th March by the Magistrate under section 168 of Act II. of 1865, allowing defendant seven days to shut in a privy by a sufficient wall or fence so as to enclose it from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood. Mr. West deposed that he had inspected the place that morning and that the nuisance still existed, but that no fence had been erected as required by the order of Court. The Magistrate therefore inflicted the penalty ordered at last Court,—a fine of Rs. 3 per day from the 1st April, during the default or breach of the first order, a total penalty of Rs. 126. In another case Bhima Shroff was fined Rs. 20 for contempt of Court, he not appearing to answer a charge of not complying with a requisition to cleanse his compound and put it in a proper state of repair.

A SYSTEMATIC method of cheating by means of false weights and measures seems to have been discovered by the police as prevailing amongst the Banians who sell rice and ghee to the poorest classes in Bombay. The plan seems to be to get deficient weights and measures such as used in the sale of these articles, to have a false stamp impressed, and then use these in the course of business. Some buyers had suspected the quantity as not according to the proper measure and complained to the police regarding the matter. On Superintendent Smith being informed, he had the suspected weights and measures compared with those in the office of the Commissioner of Police, found them not up to the standard, and accordingly brought two of the delinquents before the Magistrate in the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday. One of these, Narrayen Dhondoo, was convicted of having four false weights and measures in his possession and was sentenced to imprisonment for a month. The other, named Cursun Govindjee, was charged with having three false measures in his possession, and his case was remanded on bail. Several sureties afterwards appeared before the Magistrate and served summonses for witnesses on behalf of the defendant. They stated that they were in the same business as the defendant; and the Magistrate (Mr. Connon) remarked that he was glad to see them all present and that he wished them to understand, that, did he find them guilty, he would send them to jail for the longest period in his power and impose on them the most degrading hard labour. People who robbed the poor were deserving of such punishment, and certainly he would award it. Meantime he ordered as many summonses as were desired.

WEATHER REPORTS.

FRIDAY, MAY. 15.

Kolapore.—Weather fair; wind S.W.; thermometer 92.
Cannanore.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W., moderate barometer 30·045; thermometer 86.
Vingorla.—Weather cloudy; wind W., strong.
Paumben.—Weather fair; wind N.; thermometer 90 barometer 29·99.

FORT POLICE COURT.—16TH MAY.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

ATTEMPTED PICKPOCKETING.—A man named John Andrews was sent to the House of Correction for two weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, for attempting to steal from the pocket of one Mahomed Cassum.

SHIP CASE—Four seamen belonging to the ship *Almorah* being convicted of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty, were sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 16.

Turner, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Madras.
Utterson, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Pym, Captain, R E., on furlough, from England.
Walker, Lieutenant, R. H. A., on sick leave, from England.
Browne, Major, B. S. C., on sick leave, from England.
Colston, Surgeon, Medical, on sick leave, from England.
Reid, Captain, Staff, on leave, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 16.

Johnston, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Calcutta.
Holdsworth, Captain, R. A., to rejoin, to Deesa.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—16TH MAY.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£2 11s. 0d.	£1 1s. 0d.
" Liverpool	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£2 15s 0d.
By Overland Route		£70s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
May 16	Rangoon (s)	Rennoldson	Suez, May 4.
	Felicia	Mavor	Aden, April 15.
	Sebastapol	Gallin	Liverpool, Dec. 23.
17	Nedasda	Forman	Annesley Bay, Apr. 23
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa, May 14.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
May 16	Electric	Lowthwaite	Galle.
	Bengal (s)	King	Annesley Bay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship *Phœnix*, Ingram, to Moulmein.
Ship *Tempest*, Hotton, to New York.
Ship *Nimrod*, Gaskill, to Calcutta.
Ship *Timoorahaw*, Dugdale, to Calcutta.
Ship *Woburn Abbey*, Evans, to Rangoon.
Barque *Arrusca*, Stricker, to Falmouth.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BARCLAY and PERKIN'S PORTER, bottled by J. W. BRIDGES & SONS, London, at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts: Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1868.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned—
Marrian's Beer in 4 dozen Cases, Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen
Do. 6 do. Pints Rs. 3 do.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 29th April 1868.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned, RUINART PERE ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE—
Green Seal { Quarts, Rs. 42 per dozen. Pints, in 2 doz. cases Rs. 21 do.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 29th April 1868.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

CLARET.	From Keyl & Co., Bordeaux. Medoc	quarts at Rs. 12	per dozen.
	"	pints at " 7½	"
	St. Laurent	quarts at " 18	"
	Chateau Beitasse "	at " 25	"
BRANDY.	Cognac tres vieux	at " 25	"
	" " Champagne	at " 35	"
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	From C. S. Kupferberg Mayence. Schwarzberg	quarts at Rs. 30	p. doz
	"	pints at " 16	"
	Imperial	quarts at " 32	"
	"	pints at " 17	"
	Die Perle des Rheins	quarts at " 35	"
	Moselle	" at " 24	"
	"	pints at " 13	"
	Johannisberg	quarts at " 33	"

GADDUM & Co.

CLARET.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, have on Sale a fresh quarterly Consignment of their usual excellent quality—

BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Petit Medoc per doz.	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 12 0
Medoc "	" 14 0	" 16 0
Medoc, Pints "	" 8 0	" 9 0
Saint Julien "	" 20 0	" 22 0

SUPERIOR DINNER WINES.

Chateau Leoville	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 28 0
Chateau Margaux "	" 33 0	" 36 0

To those who have drunk these Wines no recommendation will be needed, except that they are of the usual quality.
Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, the PATENT ICE FACTORY Girgaum consisting of Freehold Land of about 3,000 square yards, Buildings, Machinery, Stores, Apparatus, an Iron Dwelling House, &c., &c. Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Central Bank of Western India, Meadow Street, to whom offers of purchase should be made.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has received per Overland Mail a trial shipment of the undermentioned Specialities, which is now exposed for sale at his Rooms. In making this announcement he begs respectfully to tender his thanks to all who have hitherto favoured him with their confidence, with an assurance that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of their patronage:
HARRIS'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED HARNESS COMPOSITION, Polishing Paste, Plate Steel and Urn Powders. HARRIS'S FURNITURE POLISH. This useful, and excellent article preserves and beautifies mahogany, stained wood, and all furniture that require polish, and retain its beauty for a considerable length of time, by only an occasional rub with a soft dry cloth or brush. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF JAPAN FOR ENAMELLED LEATHER. This preparation is adapted for beautifying and preserving enamelled and patent leather, coach and cab heads, gig aprons, portmanteaus, hunting, shooting &c. boots and shoes; also, all other kinds of leather exposed to wet, to which it imparts (without the labour of brushing) a brilliant jet polish, waterproof, clean and durable. HARRIS'S HARNESS LIQUID. This inestimable composition without labour (as it requires no brushing) produces a brilliant jet black, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, and is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell. HARRIS'S MILITARY AND NAVAL EXQUISITE BRILLIANT CHEMICAL PASTE, for finely polishing brass, white metal goods, &c., &c. HARRIS'S LADIES' BLACKING, for beautifying with ease and expedition Ladies' black, teal, kid, Spanish, and Cordovan boots and shoes. HARRIS'S BLACK DYE. This preparation completely renovates the appearance of carriage heads, gig aprons, harness, or any other kind of leather work where surface of the same is worn brown; and prevents, by being occasionally used, the leather becoming so. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF HARNESS POLISH. HARRIS'S LUSTRE SHOE BLACKING AND PASTE.
Just landed ex "Nelson."
A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods. They are neatly and tastefully lined and painted, much superior in finish to the last shipment.
In soliciting the patronage of Constituents up-country, H. R. BAXTER begs to inform them that every exertion shall be used on his part to execute Orders promptly and economically.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

A FIRST CLASS PIANOFORTE FOR SALE.
The property of an Officer.
A nearly new solid mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte, 7 octaves, Patent Repeater Action, raised Top, Fritwork, metal Pin Block, Brass bound, Green Baize and cover by John Broadwood and Sons, London, with a packing case and spare strings, tuning Forks Scale and tuning Key. Cost £120 to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.
Also,
A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
The property of a Gentleman about to proceed to England.
Handsome English-built nearly new Mail Phaeton, with a very handsome and fast trotting Arab dark Bay horse, and a complete set of nearly new plated mounted harness.
The above to be seen on giving 2 hours' previous notice to the undersigned.
The property of an officer left the Presidency.
One double barrelled Breech-loading Gun, in a leather case, with apparatus complete, by E. M. Reilly & Co., London.
One 8 barelled Adam's patent Revolver, in a case, by H. Dickinson, London.
The property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.
A second-hand English-built Miniature Brougham, with a set of English Harness.
A Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Cart with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
Just Landed.
A first-class small Miniature Brougham, with Lamps, Poles, and Shafts, by Edwin Casterton, Longacre; it was expressly built for the Exhibition.
The Property of a Gentlemen.
A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.
A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss Builder, 98, Euston Road.
A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
The property of a Gentleman.
A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Mauner, expressly built to order for India.
Also,
2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.
1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.
1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.
2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving-box.
1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.
1 Ditto Brougham ditto by R. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.
FOR SALE.—The property of Captain R. CURLING, Commander of the P. and O. Company's Service, proceeded to England.
A first-class nearly new English-built light London Sociable, by C. Buchanan & Co., Glasgow, with a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness.
The above Carriage to be seen at the Commission Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of Esplanade Cross Road.
One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham with circular glasses on front.
And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.
Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.
A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.
And also,
A fresh batch of Buggy and Dog Cart harness plated on white metal with round and flat reins, and highly furnished, plate Powder, Carriage Rugs, Buggy and Carriage Whips, and a few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 14th May, 1868.

Holloway's Pills—Protectors of Health.—In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence in the present day good health is everything. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and gently laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids whose functions are so feebly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The stomach may have its many maladies removed by a judicious use of these Pills, the torpid liver is roused to active secretion, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties. It is impossible to have a doctor at our elbow at all seasons and places, but these Pills will supplant that loss, for they act universally in every ailment.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time
Guarantee accompanying each Watch.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.
Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.
REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25.
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ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS—Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3½ and 3¼ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Bombay, 26th March 1868.

ASTHMATIC MEDICINES.
Joy's Cigarettes Asthmatiques.
Savory's Datura Tatula.
Savory's Datura Tatula Cigars.
Fresh supplies on Sale by
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

DELICIOUS COOLING BEVERAGES.—
FRUIT SYRUPS AND ESSENCES OF
Black Currant, Ginger,
Lemon, Pine Apple,
Raspberry, Raspberry Vinegar,
Peach Currant, or Strawberry,
with Soda or Seltzer Water, in the proportion of two Table Spoonfuls to a bottle, form wholesome and refreshing drinks for the hot season.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CIGAR LAMPS.
(TREACHER'S SPECIAL PATTERN FOR INDIA.)
TO SMOKERS, CLUBS, AND REGIMENTAL MESSES,
These elegant articles are an indispensable convenience.

Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Rs. 25-0.	Rs. 28-0

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co., Limited.

MANILLA CIGARS.

	Cash	Credit.
No. 1, per thousand	Rs. 90	Rs. 100.
Regalias (very fine) per box of 125	Rs. 17	Rs. 20.
EXTRA VERY CHOICE QUALITY.		
Bombay and Poona.	TREACHER & Co., Limited.	

TOILET SOAPS,
Manufactured by Pears & Son.
THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Have on sale a fresh supply of
PEARS & SONS'
Brown Windsor, Glycerine,
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TOILET SOAPS,
In bars and Tablets;
At 12 annas